

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: William F. Henneberry Homestead

Other names/site number: Ney Ranch, 24BE2099

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 13 miles Southwest of Dillon, MT and about 2000 ft. south of Dalys Exit on Interstate.

City or town: Dillon State: MT County: Beaverhead

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☒ X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>9</u>		sites
	<u>3</u>	structures
	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding, agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: hotel

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic (vernacular)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Log

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The William Henneberry Homestead (hereinafter referred to as the Henneberry Homestead) is located just over 13 miles southwest of Dillon, Montana. Sitting on the west side of the Beaverhead River, the homestead stands approximately ¼ mile north of Gallagher Creek and Pipe Organ Rock and one mile south of Grasshopper Creek in Beaverhead Canyon (formerly referred to as Ryan's Canyon). This portion of the Beaverhead River is bounded to the west by the rolling hills of Henneberry Ridge and to the east by Jim Brown Mountain. The historic homestead is positioned on a rise in the river floodplain. The meandering of the river over time has resulted in several old channels winding through the immediate area. The farmstead, which sits on Bureau of Land Management land, consists of numerous contributing resources including the 1883 cabin, the 1905 house, a chicken coop, the remains of several structures, farm machinery, and trash dumps. The recent adaptive reuse of the 1905 house as a rental by the Bureau of Land Management has resulted in the addition of a few newer, noncontributing features. Cottonwoods and alder trees dot the landscape where former river channels were located and riparian vegetation, consisting mainly of willows, are found along the river. Grassy fields, north and west of the house, delineate areas formerly cultivated. The landscape easily conveys a sense of homestead life in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

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Narrative Description

Spatial Organization (one contributing site)

The current organization of the William F. Henneberry Homestead reflects its historic use and the period of significance. Buildings and structures, for the most-part, group within proximity of each other, while resources associated with disposal occur toward the edges. The only exception to this is the placement of the ice house near the river to the east, a common location for a structure with this function. After the original cabin was built, construction of additional buildings and structures moved north; this was due to the location of the cabin's placement immediately north of an active oxbow of the Beaverhead River. The principle buildings, including the original cabin, the 1905 residence, the coop, and the barn remnants, all cluster within a short distance of each other.

Portions of the historic circulation pattern remain visible on aerial photographs especially those associated with the area around the residence(s) and barn remnants. The barn area clearly displays historic two-tracks that bound the feature on both the east and west. The western track splits north of the barn remnants and continues north toward the feature identified as possible garage remnants.

The Beaverhead River, and the active associated oxbow, served for practical purposes as the eastern and south edges, respectively, of the residential portion of the homestead. While the proximity of the river provided an unlimited amount of water for the occupants and stock, the flow also precluded easy crossing to the other side. Much of the surrounding area displays sage and grasses, save those locations that display riparian vegetation from the river, and the river's past and present oxbows.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1883 Cabin (A) [one contributing building]

The oldest building at the Henneberry Homestead is a rectangular, one-room log cabin built in approximately 1883. Construction of a second room off the south elevation occurred around 1920, though this addition was removed in 2010. The one room log cabin is the original structure on the homestead and is identified on the 1883 homestead application as one of the improvements to the property; it appears on the 1885 GLO map (surveyed September 1883).

The original 1883 log cabin displays excellent workmanship. It measures 19' 7" north to south by 15' 2" east to west. Protected by a steep pitch front-gable roof topped with cedar shakes, the exterior walls display hand hewn, square logs with full dovetail corner notches with mud and wood slat chinking. The gable is clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. The rafters display a combination of 4" pole and 2" by 4" timbers with 1" by 8" board sheathing. No ridgepole occurs on the 1883 cabin. The cabin sits on concrete footings.

Fenestration includes two window openings, one in the north elevation and one in the east elevation. Entrance is through the north elevation. Another doorway is located in the south

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elevation of the 1883 cabin and appears to have been made when the 1920 addition was created. The doorway on the north elevation measures 3' 10" wide by 4' 6" tall and the door on the south elevation measures 2' 3" wide by 6' 3" tall.

The floor of the interior consists of 5" tongue-and-groove boards while bead board adorns the ceiling. A chimney opening is located off center of the west wall. The interior exhibits white-washing and the use of square nails in the original 1883 cabin, and round wire nails in the 1920s addition. The building lacked plumbing and electricity. The building resorted to use as a bunkhouse with the construction of the larger house in 1905.

In 2010, the roof and board-and-batten gable siding on the 1883 cabin was replaced and the 1920s addition removed. In 2012, foundation work was completed. Foundation work included placing concrete footings and replacing sill logs.

Chicken Coop (B) [one contributing building]

A shed roof chicken coop stands between the 1883 log cabin and 1905 house. The substantial building is well constructed given its utilitarian use. The coop measures 13' 5" from east to west and 16' 4" from north to south. The shed roof consists of 2" by 12" boards covered with wood shingles. The walls consist of used railroad ties with square notch corners. No chinking is present. The east elevation contains a door opening that measures 2' 4 1/2" wide by 5' 8" tall, and paired window openings that measure 2' 8 1/2" wide by 2' 5" tall in the south elevation. There is a chimney opening in the center of the building. Burlap and cardboard were used for insulation and the structure had electricity given the presence of wires, insulators, and a switch which are still in place. No foundation is present, although there is gravel around the base. No information was found concerning the exact date of the coop's construction.

A pen fenced with chicken wire and measuring approximately 30' by 30' once existed off the east side of the building.

1905 House (C) [one contributing building]

The most prominent building at the Henneberry Homestead is the 1905 front-facing cross-gable, multi-room, one-story log house that displays excellent workmanship. Overall maximum dimensions measure 26' north-south by 39 1/2' east-west. The cross-gable, steep pitch roof is covered with cedar shakes; rafters are 2" by 4" boards set at 16" centers. The gables feature vertical board-and-batten cladding. The exterior walls are composed of square-sawn logs (measuring approximately 6" to 8" thick) with full dovetail corner notches and mortar chinking.

There are two entrances – one on the west wall and the other on the east wall. The east elevation door measures 2' 6" wide by 4' 10" tall. The building holds nine windows with three located in the north, four in the south, and two in the east wall. The windows in the south, east elevation, and one of the three windows in the north elevation are double hung. All double hung windows measure 2' 6" wide by 4' 10" tall. The two remaining windows in the north elevation are a smaller sliding sash type that replaced original double hung windows; sections of railroad ties were used to in-fill the lower space once occupied by the bottom of the double-hung openings.

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The sliding sash windows measure 3' 6" wide by 2' 4" tall (westernmost) and 3' 11" wide by 2' 4" tall (easternmost).

The original stone and mortar foundation was stabilized in 2009 by re-mortaring the stone and pouring a solid concrete foundation along the base of exterior walls. The floor joists rest on stone piers and wooden shims are used for leveling. The south of the house has a crawl space. The crawl space appears to have originally been framed with 1" by 8" and 2" by 4" boards with an electric cable running under the ground and into the floor of the kitchen. There was also an outlet box attached to one of the 2" by 4" boards but it has since been removed. The entrance to the crawl space through the south elevation was stabilized during the 2009 work. Two chimneys that serve the living room and kitchen – one in the front (eastern) portion of the house and the other in back (western) portion of the house – are composed of brick with extended chimney pipes. Wire nails are used throughout the building.

The front (eastern) portion of the building contains a living room and an adjacent bedroom with closet. The closet was removed during rehabilitation. The rear (western) portion of the building contains a kitchen, bathroom, and a smaller bedroom. The bathroom and smaller bedroom were removed during rehabilitation. The rear (western) portion of the house was remodeled and fitted with an indoor bathroom, probably in the late 1950s. The original interior walls are plaster and lathe; however, the remodeled rooms are covered with gypsum board or sheet rock. The interior wall between the kitchen and living room has remnants of old canvas wallpaper. The floor is 3"-wide tongue-and-groove softwood. The kitchen cabinets were painted white, but the cabinets were replaced with rustic pine during the building rehabilitation project. Electricity was also added to the house, probably at the same time as the plumbing in the late 1950s. There was a fuse box, light switches, and a meter on the exterior north wall but they have since been removed.

In 2009, the Bureau of Land Management received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds to preserve, rehabilitate, and restore the 1905 house, according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with the goal of making it a public rental cabin. Exterior building treatments done at the time include stabilizing the foundation by re-mortaring foundation stone and pouring a solid concrete foundation along the base of exterior walls, sealing log walls, and replacing board and batten siding with in-kind materials. Interior building treatments performed include installing new floors composed of 3" tongue-and-groove recycled boards from an early twentieth century built house in Dillon, strengthening roof joists, restoring windows, and installing stove hearths, chimneys, insulation, solar panels, dry wall, and trim.

Other modifications to the house occurred, beginning in 2013, to make the building habitable. Measures included construction of a porch with steps on the west entrance, the addition of an ADA-accessible ramp to the east entrance, installation of a vault toilet and water well with hand pump, the emplacement of a solar battery tank storage shed, wood shed, and the construction of a jack and rail fence around the perimeter of the area containing the 1905 house, 1883 cabin,

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chicken coop, and newer improvements. The interior received new furniture, kitchen cabinets, wood stoves, electric lights, refrigerator, sink, and gas oven/stove.¹

Barn (D) [one contributing building]

The collapsed remains of a log building, measuring approximately 40' north to south by 40' east to west, is located west of the 1905 house and east of a scatter of farm machinery. The size and substantial logs used in its construction strongly suggest it use as a barn or stable. The building is composed of round, approximately 12" diameter logs, and 1" by 12" boards. Both square and round nails are present. The logs display square "U" and "V"-shaped notches. This resource may represent the remains of the stable mentioned in the original claim application and affidavits (No.2386).

Structure Remains (E) [one contributing site]

The remains of a probable burned structure are located northeast of the 1905 house between the two-track road and river. A disturbed area, measuring approximately 60' by 60', contains burned boards and charcoal. Fifteen sawn boards, mostly orientated the same direction (north to south), are scattered across this area. Artifacts noted in gopher backdirt piles includes ceramic fragments, charcoal, and a metal rod. A structure is depicted at this location on the 1942 and 1955 aerial photographs.

Root Cellar (F) [one contributing site]

A rectangular depression measuring approximately 15' northeast to southwest by 28' northwest to southeast and 4' to 5' deep is located north of the 1905 house and immediately west of the two-track road. It is located on a low terrace and likely represents the remains of a root cellar. One clear glass fragment was noted in rodent back dirt. A structure is apparent at this location on the 1942 and 1955 aerial photographs.

Lumber Scatter (G) [one contributing site]

Between the possible remains of the root cellar (F) and remains of a garage (H), lies a small 20' x 20' wood scatter containing three used railroad ties and six sawn boards with round nails. A hinge is attached to one of the boards suggesting the remains of a door. There is heavy lichen growth on the boards. The association of the materials to a specific structure or building remains unknown; it is possible they represent the remains of a garage (H) or root cellar (F). There does not appear to be a structure at this location on the 1942 or 1955 aerial photographs.

Possible Garage (H) [one contributing site]

A rectangular cement foundation, measuring approximately 30' northeast to southwest by 15' northwest to southeast, is positioned northwest of the possible root cellar (F). The foundation appears to have supported a log structure based on depressions visible in the top of the concrete wall. This may represent the remains of a garage structure. Several used railroad ties are scattered in the old river channel southwest and near the feature. Sawn boards, round nails,

¹ The public was able to rent the house in October 2013 and today it's available on Recreation.gov for a maximum stay of 4 nights. The public rental is popular among hunting and fishing enthusiasts being on the Beaverhead River and is frequently booked.

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window glass fragments, a 2"-diameter metal pipe (4' long), bone, garden wire, and a bicycle wheel are scattered immediately around the area. A structure stands at this location on the 1942 and 1955 aerial photographs.

Ice House (I) [one contributing site]

Across the field from the 1905 house and close to the river is a rectangular depression lined with round, hand sawn logs held together with round nails and bolts that measures 4' northeast to southwest by 7' 6" northwest to southeast and features a depth of at least 2'. Its location near the river strongly suggests its historic use as an icehouse.² A fallen Cottonwood tree lies across the top of the feature and a wood shingle lies just to the west.

Artifact Scatter/Fence Posts (J) [one contributing site]

In the area northeast of the icehouse and immediately west of the Beaverhead River are several standing fence posts made from hand cut juniper logs. The fence posts are close to the original 160-acre patent boundary suggesting the posts are associated with William Henneberry. The area also contains a cream cooler, barrels, wire, and several cut stumps.

Farm Machinery/Trash Dump (K) [one contributing site]

In the north portion of the property, in an old river channel, is a small historic dump consisting of half-buried farm machinery parts, metal fragments, pipe, and a solarized condiment bottle. The dump measures about 5' in diameter. Other artifacts are also likely buried at this location. The solarized bottle suggests a relative age of the early 1900s which would make this feature associated with William Henneberry.

Trash Dump (L) [one contributing site]

A large trash dump is located in the cottonwoods east of the previously described farm machinery/trash dump (K). It includes bottles (condiment, beverage, syrup), beef bones, bicycle parts, cast iron stove parts, bed springs and frame, milk glass, barbed wire, buckets, pop cans, clock, and sheet metal. The materials appear to date from approximately the 1940s to 1960s, suggesting association with the occupancy of the homestead by John and Mary Ney. The scatter measures about 10' east to west and 50' north to south. Many artifacts lie on the surface; however, some are partially buried suggesting additional artifacts may be buried beneath the surface.

Farm Machinery (M) [one contributing site]

In a field immediately west of the collapsed remains of the barn (D), is a scatter of farm machinery, truck parts, and the remains of a possible bridge (measuring approximately 6' long by 6' wide). Some artifacts are partially buried suggesting more occur below the surface. Identified material includes the body of a truck or tractor, two old plows, four railroad ties, two metal irrigation pipes, and one truck door. The possible bridge remnant consists of used railroad ties held together with bolts; it measures approximately 40' long. The bridge may be the one that formerly allowed access from the east side of the Beaverhead River to the Henneberry

² *Facts and History of Ice Houses* History of Refrigeration, online at <http://www.historyofrefrigeration.com/refrigeration-history/history-of-ice-houses/>, accessed on March 5, 2019.

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Homestead; John Ney had an agreement for a private railroad crossing with Oregon Short Line Railroad Company in 1933. The bridge is present on the 1942 and 1955 aerial photographs. The age of the farm equipment is late nineteenth/early twentieth century and would have been pulled by a horse and/or ox. The photograph of Mary and William on the horse using similar equipment suggests that the farm machinery is associated with William Henneberry.

NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Wood Shed (N) [one noncontributing structure]

Immediately to the northeast of the 1905 house stands a modern wood shed, constructed during the 2013 updates to the property. The wood shed sports a shed roof and vertical board-and-batten siding. Paired, slightly oversized, wood person-doors allow ingress through the west elevation. The shed roof hosts a ribbon of solar panels. The wood shed sits on a dirt floor.

Vault Toilet (O) [one noncontributing building]

A vault toilet constructed during the 2013 updating of the property stands just north of the 1905 residence. It consists of a single-unit enclosed facility with a ¾-wall open entrance covered by a gable roof. The walls are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding and the building sits on a concrete pad/foundation. A circular vent pipe projects from the northeast roof slope.

Picnic Area (P) [counted as one noncontributing structure]

Just north of the 1905 house is a small picnic area consisting of a metal picnic table, fire pit, and half log benches.

Solar Battery Shed (Q) [one noncontributing building]

A solar battery shed stands north of the 1905 house. Protected by a gable roof with ridge cap, the wall displays vertical board-and-batten cladding. A door allows ingress through the south wall and the shed sits on a cement foundation. The shed is one of the recent additions to the property constructed in 2013.

Well Pump (R) [one noncontributing object]

Immediately west of the 1905 house is a well hand pump projecting over 4' from the ground surface. A small gravel pad surrounds the pump. The pump was installed in 2013. Two large circular poles lie on the ground to the north and south and provide some protection from vehicle disturbance.

Boundary Fence (S) [one noncontributing structure]

A jack and rail fence constructed in 2013 concribes the core building area. The fence encloses the 1905 house, 1883 cabin, chicken coop, and four noncontributing features: the solar battery shed, well pump, wood shed, and vault toilet.

INTEGRITY

The Henneberry Homestead retains integrity given the essentially unchanged agricultural nature of the property and well-preserved architectural materials. The integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling are reflected in the spatial relationships between the buildings and the fields that show the patterns of use and function of the homestead. The topography and

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vegetation remain essentially unchanged from the period of significance, from 1883 to 1954, and portrays the historic character of the property. The overall setting, in the Beaverhead Canyon, portrays the historic backdrop to the ranch and the patterns of function that were incorporated into the homestead design.

The extant historic buildings display excellent integrity of design and material, reflecting the method of construction and workmanship of the period and at the homestead. Although an addition to the original cabin constructed in the 1920s was recently removed, its loss does not overly-detract from the integrity of the cabin. The loss of other standing structures, including a possible barn, root cellar, garage, and ice house, also constitute a loss of integrity; however, their locational information based on foundation and building scatter remains, enable partial interpretation of the property. Similarly, the presence of the artifact, trash, and machinery scatters in their original locations continue to display the physical relationships between them and the surrounding landscape, and relate to the overall story of the Henneberry Homestead.

The Henneberry Homestead provides an outstanding visual representation of the life of a homestead family in Beaverhead County at the turn of the twentieth century.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1883-1954

Significant Dates

1883, 1905

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William Henneberry

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The William F. Henneberry homestead is one of the best-preserved examples of early homesteading activities that remain on public lands in Beaverhead County and is eligible for listing in the National Register at a local level of significance under Criterion A and Criterion C for its historic association with land settlement and ranching in the late 1800s and early 1900s along the Beaverhead River, south of Dillon. Under Criterion A, the property displays the evolution of the historic character of the homestead over several decades. The success of the homestead is illustrated by the later construction, in 1905, of the more substantial and significantly larger house that replaced the original homestead cabin as the family residence. Further success of the homestead is apparent by the growth of the land holdings over time acquired by William, and later William and his wife Mary. The homestead stands as an example of the importance of the 1862 Homestead Act in Beaverhead County, Montana. It well-represents a local example of the efforts made by thousands of settlers who took advantage of a landmark piece of legislation, the 1862 Homestead Act, and its subsequent amendments.

Similar to other homesteads, the W.F. Henneberry Homestead represents an individual's use of multiple homestead acts to enlarge their property for agricultural use and stock use. W.F. Henneberry expanded his homestead over the next 35 years to include over 1000 acres. The property shows a clear progression of development and improvement of living conditions at the homestead.

Under Criterion C, the early buildings continue to reflect the efforts of William F. Henneberry. The 1883 cabin and the 1905 house represent the distinct characteristics of log structure construction in the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries. Both buildings display excellent workmanship, with detailed full dovetail notching, and retain excellent integrity. The stout coop, which likely dates to the same period, displays construction using railroad ties, presenting an appearance of permanence. The surrounding landscape also presents a nearly identical appearance to that which would have greeted William F. Henneberry and his wife, Mary, and later, Mary and her second husband, John Ney, during their time on the homestead. The Henneberry Homestead reflects the agricultural patterns of ranching that still characterize the county and the settlement patterns that helped establish Beaverhead County.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Settlement of Beaverhead County

Beaverhead County has a rich and ancient past that extends far into prehistory. The archaeological record indicates that by approximately 9,000 to 8,000 years ago, people were

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inhabiting the region³. Rock alignments, camps, tipi rings, bison kill sites, cairns, rock art, wickiups, rock shelters, quarries, hunting blinds, and lithic scatters provide evidence of prehistoric occupation of Beaverhead County by indigenous people. The archaeological data and oral histories provides evidence that several Indian tribes had a presence in the area at the time of Euro-American contact. The location of the region between several geographical areas, including the Northern Rockies, Great Basin, Plains, and Columbia Plateau made it an ideal area for intertribal trade, travel, and seasonal hunting. The Shoshone, Salish, Blackfeet, Nez Perce, and Crow all have traditional ties to the area.⁴

Lewis and Clark

In 1805 the Lewis and Clark Expedition made its way through Beaverhead County following the Beaverhead River along an Indian Trail which passed through the land that would become the William F. Henneberry homestead.⁵ At this point in the expedition Lewis and Clark were split into two groups and Clark's group camped near the confluence of Gallagher Creek and the Beaverhead River, approximately 1/8 mile south of the homestead. Clark would make the return trip following the same route down the Beaverhead River the following year. The expedition also made note of Rattlesnake Cliff on the Beaverhead River (approximately 4.3 miles northeast of the homestead) and the enormous quantity of rattlesnakes that dened in its crevices. Furthermore, Camp Fortunate, located at the junction of Horse Prairie Creek and Red Rock Creek at the head of the Beaverhead River and approximately six miles south of the homestead, is noteworthy given that it was at this location that Lewis and Clark met up with the Lemhi Shoshone and obtained horses; it also is where canoes and gear were stashed for the return trip. The Lewis and Clark Expedition had a lasting impact on regional and national history given its important observations and mapping of the country, accumulation of scientific specimens, and the enthusiastic descriptions of a profitable resource – fur.⁶ In the next 50 years, fur trappers and traders came to acquire beaver and other furbearers along the rivers and tributaries of the region. Among these men were John Colter and George Duillard, former Lewis and Clark Expedition members.⁷

Gold

In 1862, gold was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of the Beaverhead River. The Grasshopper drainage yielded rich deposits of gold and silver and gave rise to the settlement of Bannack, about 10 miles west of the Henneberry Homestead. The placer gold strikes led to a stampede by miners looking to strike it rich as gold deposits in California, Colorado, and Nevada

³ Ken and Sherri Deaver, *An Archaeological Overview of Butte District Prehistory, Cultural Resource Series, Number 2*. Bureau of Land Management, Billings, Montana, 1986, pp. 5.

⁴ Deaver and Deaver, 1986, pp.5; David Schwab, Mike Durglo, Joanne. Bigcrane, and Mary Rogers, *A Preliminary Ethnographic Overview of Bureau of Land Management Lands Managed by the Dillon Field Office, Southwestern Montana*. Bureau of Land Management, Dillon, MT Field Office, 2006, pp. 1.

⁵ Kimberly Brown, *Historical Overview of the Dillon District*. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Boulder, Colorado, 1975, pp.7; Gary E. Moulton, Gary E., *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, Volume 5, July 28 to November 1, 1805* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), pgs. 75-75, 110.

⁶ Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder, and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1976), pp. 40.

⁷ Brown, *Historical Overview of the Dillon District*, pgs. 13-14.

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declined. By 1863, the population of Bannack numbered 3,000 to 5,000 people with the result that in 1864 the town became the first territorial capital of the Montana Territory.⁸ Following the discovery of gold in Alder Gulch in 1863, the territorial capital moved to Virginia City. Bannack's placer era lasted until approximately 1875 and a later period of dredge mining occurred from 1895 to 1902.⁹ The discovery of gold in Bannack and Alder Gulch had a lasting impact on the settlement of Beaverhead County as it brought bankers, merchants, townsite development, stage coach operators and other entrepreneurs to the region. There were several mining claims in the Beaverhead Canyon, including the Dillon Stone Quarry Placer (Mineral Survey 1584) and the Silver Bow Quarry Placer (Mineral Survey 1585). These were claimed by Joseph Harper in 1885. Rock from these quarries was used in many of the homes in and around Dillon, including the foundation on the 1905 log house.

Cattle

The Beaverhead Valley and the smaller tributary valleys provided well-watered grasslands for farmers and ranchers that came to southwest Montana to provision the miners with food and livestock. Cattle were driven north to the upper Missouri area and wintered in the valleys of the Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and Ruby.¹⁰ Earliest efforts to establish cattle in what would be Montana include those of Rich Grant and his sons, James and Johnny, and James and Granville Stuart.¹¹

Early ranch operations in the Beaverhead Valley include the Barrett Ranch, Poindexter and Orr (P & O) Ranch, Metlen Ranch, Selway Ranch, and the Van Camp-Tash Ranch that became established in the 1860s.¹² Michael B. Henneberry, William F.'s father, also became a pioneer rancher of note in the valley.¹³ Beaverhead Valley, along with Deer Lodge Valley, became the center of the stock raising industry in the state around this time.¹⁴ Sheep, cattle, horses, hay and alfalfa were among the commodities grown and raised in the valley. Montana Territorial Governor and Beaverhead County banker Benjamin White, pictured southwestern Montana as world famous cattle country and loaned ranchers money for hay and pasture land beginning in 1889. In the mid-1880s, the area produced significant numbers of sheep and Dillon was known as the largest wool shipping point in Montana at the time, shipping about 500,000 pounds of wool.¹⁵ In 1940, a Works Progress Administration report noted that Beaverhead County stood as

⁸ Malone et. al. *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, pp. 99.

⁹ "Bannack Historical Context," Montana Department of Environmental Quality, online at <http://deq.mt.gov/Land/abandonedmines/linkdocs/4tech>, accessed February 21, 2019.

¹⁰ Ernest Staples Osgood, *The Day of the Cattleman* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1929), pgs. 12, 16.

¹¹ Liza Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations" (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1990), pgs. 4-7.

¹² The Van Camp-Tash Ranch was listed in the National Register on April 16, 2008 (NR #0800312). On file at the Montana Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

¹³ Brown, *Historical Overview of the Dillon District*, pgs. 109-110.

¹⁴ Liza Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations" (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1990), pp. 27.

¹⁵ Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations," pp. 39.

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the second largest livestock county in the United States.¹⁶ Even today, Beaverhead County reputation remains as one of Montana's top producing agricultural counties.

The Development of the Beaverhead Valley

To access the mining and agricultural regions and to deliver freight and livestock to these localities, several early transportation routes existed. The Corrine Road served as a major artery connecting Virginia City, Montana with Corrine, Utah in the early 1860s.¹⁷ The Corrine Road was positioned on the east side of the Beaverhead River passing by the future William F. Henneberry Homestead. The Corrine Road, like many other roads and access routes in the Montana Territory at the time, proved difficult to maintain given the lack of tax dollars. To help alleviate some of these issues, the Montana Territory granted franchises for toll roads, ferries, and bridges to private individuals and businesses. One of these toll roads was operated by cousins James Ryan and Michael B. Henneberry, William's father.

In 1880, the Utah and Northern Railroad (later called the Union Pacific Railroad) completed tracks from Utah into Dillon, Montana.¹⁸ These tracks followed along side of the Corrine Road, again passing just east of the future William F. Henneberry Homestead a few years later. The railroad track is still used today. Around 1881, Marcus Daly, owner of the Anaconda Copper Mine and Smelter, constructed a spur, named Daly's, off the Utah and Northern rail line to obtain ore for making flux used in the Anaconda smelter. The spur was located just south of Barrett's Station and just north of the William F. Henneberry homestead. Because Daly made visits to his namesake spur, many of the nearby homesteaders personally knew him.¹⁹

In 1880, as construction of the railroad moved north, progress halted 60 miles from its terminus in Butte due to the refusal of a stubborn rancher to sell a right of way through his land to the railroad.²⁰ Due to the postponement of work, the railroad crew set up a camp, consisting of tents and shacks, and spent the winter of 1880/1881 at this location, which they called Terminus. The large number of idle workers attracted merchants to Terminus, who opened businesses to serve the railroad crew. In the spring of 1881, the railroad obtained the right of way and construction of the railway was completed to Butte. However, the winter encampment left in place the framework of a community. Permanent homes, a post office, and commercial buildings replaced the more temporary structures.²¹ The Terminus town was named Dillon in honor of Sidney Dillon, president of the Utah and Northern Railroad. Over the years, Dillon has grown to a community of approximately 4,000 people and is the county seat of Beaverhead County.

¹⁶ Ibid, pp. 1.

¹⁷ Malone et. al. *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, pp. 75.

¹⁸ Rick and Suzie Graetz, *This is Montana: A Geography-Geographic History of Montana Volume 1* (Helena: Northern Rockies Publishing, 2003), pp. 232.

¹⁹ Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 10.

²⁰ Graetz and Graetz, *This is Montana: A Geography-Geographic History of Montana Volume 1*, (Helena: Northern Rockies Publishing, 2003), pp. 232; Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 19.

²¹ Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 19.

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Other nearby communities that sprang up after the 1862 discovery of gold in the area include Argenta and Armstead. Argenta is located approximately 13 miles northwest of the Henneberry Homestead and Armstead sat approximately 8 miles south of the homestead and 22 miles south of Dillon. Argenta was first named Montana City, but its name changed to Argenta in 1868.²² During its heyday, Argenta boasted three smelters, including the St. Louis Smelter, a lumber mill, a post office, school, and other businesses.

Armstead originated in approximately 1906, when Harry Armstead built a railroad near the present location of the Clark Canyon Dam to ship ore from the Polaris mine and to receive supplies for the concentrator.²³ It sat near where the junction of Horse Prairie Creek and Red Rock River forms the Beaverhead River. The Northern Pacific Railroad started track construction from Armstead with the intention to head west to the Pacific Ocean. Despite the tracks only extending to Salmon, Idaho, the influx of construction workers helped create Armstead. The remnants of this rail line, known as the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad, are still visible today along State Route 324. By 1909, a school, a post office, two cafes, three stores, eight saloons, and one hotel stood in Armstead.²⁴ Armstead gained further prominence as a shipping point for cattle and sheep. However, in 1963, water from the Clark Canyon Reservoir completely inundated the town, ending its existence.

William F. Henneberry—the Formative Years

Born July 17, 1859 in Dubuque, Iowa, William F. Henneberry came to Virginia City with his mother, Margaret, and siblings in 1865 to join his father, Michael B. Henneberry. His father, Michael B., arrived in the territory with his cousin, James Ryan, in 1863 destined for Alder Gulch.²⁵ Two years later, Michael B. summoned his family who then traveled by steamboat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton and then overland to Virginia City.²⁶ His parents, Michael B. and Margaret, remained in Virginia City as merchants for a short period.²⁷

In 1866, William's uncle and father, cousins James Ryan and Michael B. Henneberry, received a charter from the Montana Territorial Legislature to begin construction of a toll road from Pleasant Valley (south of Lima) to the area now known as Dillon.²⁸ The road cost of \$50,000 and materials included shovels (\$18 each), plows and scrapers (>\$50 each), and wagons (\$150

²² Brown, *Historical Overview of the Dillon District*, pg. 68.

²³ Brown, *Historical Overview of the Dillon District*, pg. 141; Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 7.

²⁴ Sally Garrett, Bette Meine Hull, Lois Lynch, Joan McDougal, Phyllis Robinson, Charles Stauffer, Candi Whitworth, and Greg Whitworth, *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 55.

²⁵ "Pioneer Dies in Deer Lodge," *The Dillon Examiner*, 6 April 1921.

²⁶ "William F. Henneberry Is Claimed by Reaper," *The Dillon Examiner*, 21 May 1930.

²⁷ Personal Essay of Wayne Michael Deutsch, n.d. (great grandson of William and Mary Henneberry), Box 1 FF 13, *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives*.

²⁸ "Pioneer Dies in Deer Lodge," *The Dillon Examiner*, 6 April 1921.

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and up).²⁹ The road, known as the "Great Beaverhead Wagon Road,"³⁰ extended 60 miles and served as the essential link for improving the only passable winter road into the territory. Teamsters and workers from neighboring territories came to work on the road; labor was very costly.³¹ The route, that basically followed the Corrine Road, had a toll station located at the north end of Beaverhead Canyon; this station was first operated by William Sturgis who served as the inaugural postmaster,³² and then later by Michael B. Henneberry and James Ryan, from 1868 to 1875.³³ Michael and his wife, Margaret, also ran a grocery store at the toll station.³⁴ The station subsequently sold to T.M. Barrett and became known as Barrett's station.³⁵ The Barrett brothers operated the station for three years until the road opened to the public.³⁶

The construction and operation of the toll road resulted in William and the rest of his family moving to the area. In 1871, William's father purchased "squatters' rights" and buildings from Jim Ashbaugh on land approximately six miles south of the Beaverhead Wagon Road toll gate at Barrett's Station and the family, including William, resided there for a while.³⁷ In 1870, Michael became one of the early ranchers in the Beaverhead Canyon (also referred to as "Ryan's Canyon" in its early settlement period). He became locally well-known as a wealthy businessman and rancher, and he built the first frame, eight-bedroom, house in Beaverhead Canyon, near the area known today as Pipe Organ Fishing Access where William and the rest of the family resided. Neighbors and stockmen gathered at the house for entertainment and stopped there when traveling through the area for the night.³⁸ Neighbors and freighters referred to Michael Henneberry's large house as "Beaverhead's Mansion".³⁹

²⁹ Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 62. Carkeek Cheney states that William Sturgis was also involved in the construction of the "Great Beaverhead Wagon Road." Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1984 revised), pp. 258.

³⁰ "Pioneer Dies in Deer Lodge," *The Dillon Examiner*, 6 April 1921; Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1984 revised), pp. 258.

³¹ Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 62.

³² Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana* (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1984 revised), pp. 258.

³³ Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pgs. 8, 274.

³⁴ Personal papers (Box List 1 FF14), *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

³⁵ "Pioneer Dies in Deer Lodge," *The Dillon Examiner*, 6 April 1921; Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997) pp. 14.

³⁶ Personal papers (Box List 1 FF14), *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives; Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 274; Leeson, M.A., *History of Montana, 1739-1885*, (Chicago, IL: Warner, Beers, and Co.) p. 991.

³⁷ Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 65.

³⁸ Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 65.

³⁹ Sally Garrett et al. *More History of Beaverhead County, Montana, Volume 2* (Dillon, MT: Beaverhead County Museum Association, 1997), pp. 65. The house was torn down in 1963 during construction of Interstate 15.

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As William's father set deep roots in the Beaverhead Canyon, William's education transpired in several different locations. In 1869, he attended a Jesuit school in Los Angeles and Ashbaugh School, four miles south of Dillon. In the late 1870, he attended both Helena and Virginia City school in 1878 and 1879.⁴⁰ After his return from school, he lived and worked for his parents into the early 1880s.⁴¹

William F. Henneberry—On his Own

With family nearby, and obviously loving the area, William F. homesteaded property immediately downstream from his father. At approximately 24 years of age, William settled on the land, now referred to as the William F. Henneberry Homestead (listed on some maps as the "Ney Ranch"). William's property lay about 1 ½ miles north of his father's, and immediately west of the Utah and Northern Railroad constructed in 1880. The 1883 General Land Office map includes his name at this location.⁴² However, it is possible, he resided at the property a few years prior to the GLO survey as suggested by a quit claim from L.C. Fyhrie to W.F. Henneberry, and witnessed by Daniel Gallagher, for property in the area known as Gallagher Ranch in Ryans Canyon, an area near the William F. Henneberry Homestead. The quit claim states that L.C. Fyhrie "do hereby sell and convey all my right title and interest in the following described property to wit, the house or cabin..." to W.F. Henneberry. William acquired the property from Fyhrie for \$200.⁴³ Lack of precise locational information regarding the exact location of the property transferred from Fyhrie to William is a bit vague, though the transaction appears to refer to William's property, the subject of this nomination.

William firmed up his claim on the property where he lived on September 16, 1885, when he filed a homestead claim application and related affidavits (Application No. 2918) with the Register of the Land Office in Helena, Montana, for 160 acres, which included the location of the nominated property. Improvements identified on the homestead claim included a "log house, stable, and water ditches with a value of \$1000, and 7 acres of broken ground in crop for 2 seasons." William followed this up on July 19, 1886, with a Cash Entry (No. 2386) to the General Land Office for the 160-acre homestead at \$1.25 per acre (\$200 total). William received his patent for the property from the Land Office on Dec. 9, 1887.

With his core property established, William quickly realized the necessity of acquiring additional land to raise cattle, with the result that he substantially increased his land holdings with over the next 35 years. William used a variety of means to acquire additional land including Homestead entries and stock raising entries. William's ability to also obtain additional land through sale-cash entries, suggests his operation proved comfortable. William's acquisitions included the land north of the original homestead and to the southeast around Gallagher Creek. Although the focus of this nomination is restricted to the area of the core homestead and nearby land, in all, William acquired over 1000 acres. Table 1 below summarizes his acquisitions.

⁴⁰ "William F. Henneberry Is Claimed by Reaper," *The Dillon Examiner*, 21 May 1930.

⁴¹ 1880 United States Census (Schedule 1. Inhabitants in Beaverhead River District in the County of Beaverhead of Montana").

⁴² General Land Office map for T9S R10W, survey 1883, approved 1885.

⁴³ Quit Claim from L.C Fyhrie to W. F. Henneberry, Territory of Montana, County of Beaverhead, 9 February 1881, Deutsch collection.

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Table 1: William F. Henneberry Land Patents

Issue Date	Patent No.	Acres	Legal Description
12/9/1887	2386	160	NW ¼ of the SE ¼; the NE ¼ of the SW ¼; and the S ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 2; T9S, R10W
12/12/1888	2039	120.78	S ½ of the NE ¼; NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 2; T9S R10W
1/5/1915	451719	117.74	NW ¼ of the NE ¼; the NE ¼ of the NW ¼; and the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 2, T9S R10W
3/1/1919	668142	82.91	SW ¼ of the SE ¼; SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 35; 8S 10W
6/9/1919	684840	40	NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 35; 8S 10W
3/19/1920	740732	320	E ½ of the SW ¼; W ½ of the SE ¼; S ½ of the NW ¼ ; NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 12; AND NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 11; T9S R10W
2/7/1922	848041	320	NE ¼ of the NW ¼; S ½ of the NE ¼; E ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 12 AND N ½ of the NE ¼; NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 13; T9S R10W

Although the composition and combination of William's stock and agricultural endeavors remains unknown, information from other early ranchers in the Beaverhead Valley suggest it was not limited to cattle alone. Other stock could have included draft and saddle horses. Sheep, despite common misconceptions, could also be part of a rancher's portfolio: "Many of the cattlemen also had bands of sheep...".⁴⁴ Oats, wheat, and alfalfa were also likely grown at one time, though attempts at growing crops often proved difficult in the valley.⁴⁵ Although unknown, it seems probably that Williams obtained some of his seed stock from his father, Michael B.

While many ranchers were already married when they began their adventures, William lived years as a bachelor while he built up his operation. That all changed in 1898, however, when William married Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) Mooney in September.⁴⁶ Depending on the source, Mary was either born in 1881 or 1883 in Frontenac, Ontario on September 1.⁴⁷ Mary and her family immigrated to the United States soon after her birth.⁴⁸ Mary Mooney's family

⁴⁴ Granville Stuart, *Forty Years on the Frontier*, (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, New Bison Book Edition, 1925), pp. 187.

⁴⁵ Liza Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations" (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1990), pgs. 21, 24.

⁴⁶ Marriage license of William F. Henneberry to Mary E. Mooney, 10 September 1898, online at Ancestry.com, accessed 2 February 2019.

⁴⁷ Certificate of Death for Mary Ney, issued March 2, 1968, located online at Ancestry.com, accessed 2 February 2019; Twelfth Census of the United States: Schedule No. 1 (1900).

⁴⁸ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910-Population.

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homesteaded at the mouth of Grasshopper Creek, approximately one mile north of William's property. Mary's father, Edward, worked for a short period on the Oregon Short Line Railroad.⁴⁹

The union between William and Mary resulted in the birth of three sons; Ambrose (1905-1969), Daniel E. (1907-1983), and Victor "Lee" Leslie (1906-1919). Sadly, Victor passed away at an early age from spinal meningitis.⁵⁰ Another child appears in the 1910 census, though only the three boys' names were provided; it remains unknown if this might have been a relative.⁵¹ All the children were born in the 1905 log house.

Local newspapers of the day chronicled the activities of William and his family quite well. Their activities often appear in a variety of ways including as the "William F. Henneberry family of Ryan Canyon", or the "Henneberrys of Red Rock/Dillon/Armstead." While some of the coverage relates to the times and small community, it also reflects the interaction of William in the local and county communities. Nothing seemed to have passed the watchful eyes of the papers in their reporting of party and dance invitations, attendance at events, travels between their home and Deer Lodge, where William's parents retired, and Mary's travels to Butte, first for an operation for appendicitis, followed a few years later for another hospital visit for a "major surgical operation" for Mary.⁵²

While William was involved with the community, Mary also stayed engaged during her life in Dillon. She was a member of the St. Rose Guild, Woodcraft, Legions Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Barracks Auxiliary, and Ladies Auxiliary of Elks of Virginia City.⁵³

Williams interaction with the local community and his neighbors is reflected by the number of times he signed as a witness to land transactions for family and friends, often for homestead entries.⁵⁴ William also performed his civic duties, exemplified by serving on the District Court jury in April 1908 and as a trustee for Armstead School from 1912 to 1913.⁵⁵ Despite his advancing years, William also continued to stay active participating in a roundup in Ryan's Canyon in 1921. The roundup resulted in the recovery of a number of horses and the branding of colts.⁵⁶

⁴⁹ Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 390.

⁵⁰ "Young Boy Passes Away," *The Dillon Examiner*, 22 January 1919.

⁵¹ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910-Population.

⁵² "Local and Personal," *The Dillon Tribune*, 12 February 1915; "Undergoes Operation," *The Dillon Examiner*, 26 January 1926.

⁵³ "Woodcraft neighbors Honor Past Guardians," *The Dillon Tribune*, 11 April 1935; "Announce Legion Auxiliary Committees," *The Dillon Tribune*, 21 November 1940; "St. Rose Guild," *The Dillon Daily Tribune*, 12 September 1941; "Mrs. Ney's Rites Held", *Dillon Daily Tribune-Examiner*, 5 March 1968.

⁵⁴ "Notice For Publication," No. 012838-012839, *The Dillon Examiner*, 16 October 1918; "Notice For Publication," No. 013463, *The Dillon Examiner*, 26 March 1919.

⁵⁵ "District Court Next Week," *The Dillon Tribune*, 24 April 1908; *More History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County Museum, 1997), pp. 1042.

⁵⁶ *The Dillon Examiner*, 13 July 1921.

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Through the years, William transferred hundreds of acres of property to Mary. In 1916 alone, he transferred 280 acres followed by an additional 118 acres, both transactions southeast of Dillon.⁵⁷ By 1920, William, Mary, Ambrose, and Dan owned a house in Dillon and lived on Sebree Street.⁵⁸ In 1921, William advertised to rent a "1640 ACRE STOCK ranch", located 12 miles south of Dillon.⁵⁹

William Henneberry died in Dillon on May 18, 1930 at the age of 71.⁶⁰ His passing follows an earlier stroke. His obituary notes, "... he was engaged in ranching and was well known and highly esteemed throughout the community."⁶¹ His funeral was held at the St. Rose Catholic Church in Dillon and he is interred at Mountain View Cemetery in Dillon.⁶² After William's passing, Mary became the administratrix of the estate.⁶³

Dan and Ambrose Henneberry

Although William and Mary's son, Victor "Lee", passed away at the age of 12 due to spinal meningitis, their two surviving sons, Dan and Ambrose, attended Beaverhead County High School and lived in Dillon until the 1950s. Neither appeared to take too large an interest in the homestead after the passing of their father. Dan Henneberry appears to have been somewhat of an accomplished local violin talent for his age.⁶⁴ At the age of 13, he was awarded first prize in violin at state championship, which earned him a scholarship to Juilliard School of Music.⁶⁵ Dan never went to Juilliard but instead got his printer's card while still in grade school. Dan was owner and operator of the Dillon Examiner from 1933 to 1953.⁶⁶ In 1931, Dan married Lucille Funk (daughter of Robert and Catherine Donegan Funk) of Madison County, Montana.⁶⁷ The Funks ran the stage line and livery stable (now the home of the Virginia City Players in Virginia City, Montana) between Dillon and Virginia City around the turn of the twentieth century.⁶⁸ Dan and Lucille moved to Butte in 1955 where Dan worked at the Montana Standard until he retired.⁶⁹

⁵⁷ "Warranty Deed," *The Dillon Tribune*, 7 April 1916; "Deed," *The Dillon Tribune*, 7 April 1916.

⁵⁸ Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920-Population; "William F. Henneberry Is Claimed By Reaper," *The Dillon Examiner*, 21 May 1930.

⁵⁹ *The Dillon Examiner*, 30 July 1921.

⁶⁰ "William F. Henneberry Is Claimed By Reaper," *The Dillon Examiner*, 21 May 1930.

⁶¹ "W.F. Henneberry Claimed by Death," *Dillon Tribune*, May 23, 1930.

⁶² "William F. Henneberry Is Claimed By Reaper," *The Dillon Examiner*, 21 May 1930.

⁶³ "Notice to Creditors," *The Dillon Examiner*, 9 July 1930.

⁶⁴ "Beaverhead H.S. Wins Music Meet," *The Dillon Examiner*, 11 April 1923.

⁶⁵ Personal Essay of Wayne Michael Deutsch, n.d. (great grandson of William and Mary Henneberry), Box 1 FF 13, *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

⁶⁶ "Introduction" to *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

⁶⁷ Marriage License for Daniel Henneberry and Lucile Funk, 7 November 1921, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 2, 2019.

⁶⁸ "Robert M. and Catherine Donegan Funk", *Pioneer Trails and Trials, Madison County, Montana*, 1976, Compiled by Madison County History Association, pp. 467.

⁶⁹ Personal Essay of Wayne Michael Deutsch, n.d. (great grandson of William and Mary Henneberry), Box 1 FF 13, *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

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Ambrose F. Henneberry also stayed in Montana, attending Western Montana College and organizing a World War I servicemen's club in Dillon. In 1948, he moved to Billings and worked in the insurance business. He died on January 9, 1969 at the age of 63 in a Billings hospital.⁷⁰

The Henneberry/Ney Ranch

In February of 1932, Mary Elizabeth married John H. Ney, who previously served as the hired man on the homestead.⁷¹ John Ney (also spelled "Nay" on occasion in the records) was born September 6, 1893 in New Brunswick, New Jersey.⁷² He served in World War I as a young man, and completed a draft registration card for World War II at the age of 49.⁷³

By 1920, John had moved to Dillon.⁷⁴ He cites his occupation in the 1920 census as a laborer on a ranch operated by Tera and Sarah Marscheans (also viewed as Fero and Sara Marchesseau).⁷⁵ The operation may have been quite large as the census lists two other men in addition to John as laborers at the ranch. He lists his address at the time as "Horse Prairie Road".

The 1930 census finds John in Great Falls working as a laborer for a coal and seed company.⁷⁶ Interestingly, John's name does not appear singularly on the census; the line below John's name indicates he lived with a woman named Mary, who listed herself as his wife. Additionally, the Great Falls City Directory for 1930 corroborates a John Nay (spelled with an "a" and not an "e") and Mary Nay living on 4th Avenue SW, the same street listed in the 1930 census.⁷⁷ Virtually all of the information provided in the 1930 census regarding Mary, except for the age provided—10 years younger than she would technically be in 1930—agrees with earlier history from other sources. Also interesting is that the same 1930 census for the Dillon area only lists William, Ambrose, and Dan living together, with no mention of Mary. If this is indeed Mary Henneberry, the mischaracterization of her age at the time of her marriage to John was perpetuated on the

⁷⁰ District Court, Tribune-Examiner 26 March 1974; "Introduction" to *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

⁷¹ "Two Couples Wed," *The Tribune*, 11 February 1932; Montana County Marriages, 1865-1950, Marriage license for John H. Ney and Mary E. Henneberry, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 22, 2019.

⁷² State of Montana, County of Beaverhead Marriage License for John H. Ney and Mary E. Henneberry, 8 February 1932, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 28, 2019; John H. Ney, U.S. Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 6, 2019; John H. Ney, Billion Graves, online at <https://billiongraves.com/grave/John-H-Ney/24179688>, accessed February 28, 2019.

⁷³ Fifteen Census of the United States: 1930 Population Schedule; U.S. World War II Draft Registration Card for John Henry Ney, online at Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, accessed February 27, 2019; 1920 United States Federal Census.

⁷⁴ U.S. World War II Draft Registration Card for John Henry Ney, online at Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, accessed February 27, 2019; Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920-Population.

⁷⁵ Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920-Population.

⁷⁶ Fifteen Census of the United States: 1930 Population Schedule.

⁷⁷ Great Falls, Montana City Directory for 1930, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 18, 2019.

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marriage license in Beaverhead County as that document lists her age at the time of the license as 38.⁷⁸

After the passing of William, Mary and John lived at the homestead except for in the spring when the Beaverhead River often flooded the property; at these times, Mary's brother, rode on horse from his house in Dillon to the homestead to pick Mary up and bring her to back to Dillon.⁷⁹ Ranching and crop growing at the homestead continued under the watch of John and Mary indicated by a 1933 news article noting an injury to John resulting from being thrown by a bull rake while putting up hay at the ranch.⁸⁰

Connections to Mary's side of the family remained strong. They continued to reside in the area, increasing their holdings as evidenced by John serving as a witness to Mary's brother, Daniel, for an Additional Stockraising Homestead Entry in 1935.⁸¹

The homestead (ranch) proved profitable enough that John and Mary were able to employ at least one worker. However, the trustworthiness of one of them proved lacking. In 1937, John fell victim of a scam by one of his employees. Clifford Farmer, arrested under the name of E.R. Hunter, was sentenced to two, three-year sentences that ran concurrently for check forgery using John's name.⁸²

In addition to work on the ranch, John participated in several fraternal and other organizations including the St. Rose Catholic Church, BPOE 390 in Virginia City, American Legion Post 20 in Dillon, and the Beaverhead Barracks of World War I Veterans.⁸³

After 22 years of managing the ranch, Mary and John retired and moved to Dillon in 1955. Mary died in March of 1968 at the age of 84 in a Butte hospital from "arteriosclerotic heart disease".⁸⁴ Her funeral was held at the St. Rose Catholic Church in Dillon and she was interred at Mountain View Cemetery, also in Dillon. John outlived Mary by five years, passing away in 1973 at Barrett's Hospital in Dillon.⁸⁵ His funeral was held at the St. Rose Catholic Church in Dillon and he is interred next to Mary at Mountain View Cemetery in Dillon.⁸⁶

⁷⁸ Although speculative, Sara Marscheans (Sara Marchesseau) was a member of some of the same organizations frequented by Mary. It is possible Sarah introduced John to Mary (Charles Stauffer, ed., *History of Beaverhead County* (Dillon: Beaverhead County History Book Association, 1990), pp. 362.

⁷⁹ Michael Mooney, personal communication to Shannon Gilbert, February 2019.

⁸⁰ "John Ney Injured." *The Dillon Tribune*, 24 August 1933.

⁸¹ "Notice For Publication," *The Dillon Tribune*, 6 June 1935.

⁸² "Trio Given Sentences For Felony," *The Dillon Tribune*, 18 November 1937.

⁸³ "John H. Ney Rites Wednesday", *Daily Tribune-Examiner*, 9 October 1973; *Certificate of Military Service, Box 1 FF52; Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives.

⁸⁴ Certificate of Death for Mary Ney, issued March 2, 1968, online at Ancestry.com, access February 5, 2019.

⁸⁵ U.S. Social Security Index, 1935-2014, *John Ney*, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 27, 2019.

⁸⁶ U.S. Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current. John H. Ney, online at Ancestry.com, accessed February 27, 2019; Billion Graves, <https://billiongraves.com/grave/John-H-Ney/24179688>, accessed February 28, 2019.

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The property transferred to James and Edward Rebich in 1954 for \$40,000.00.⁸⁷ Continuing the stock-raising heritage of the homestead, albeit with a twist, the Rebich's grazed "about 100 head of Appaloosa horses..." and cattle on the property.⁸⁸ According to Tom Rice (son-in-law of the Rebich's), the 1905 log house was a rental property until the late 1960s.⁸⁹ However, the last occupant left it in such disarray that the Rebichs ceased renting the property. Eventually, the Henneberry-Ney Homestead was abandoned. With no occupant, it fell into neglect. Its rural location allowed easy use by locals for partying from the late 1960s until 1999.

The property transferred to public ownership in 1999 using Land and Water Conservation Funding and a grant from Ducks Unlimited. In 2009, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds were provided to the BLM for preservation efforts of the homestead, especially the 1905 house. The rehabilitation followed the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. One of the long-term goals of the effort was to eventually use the house as a public rental cabin.

Exterior building treatments to the 1905 house included stabilizing the foundation and pouring a solid concrete foundation along the base of exterior walls, sealing the log walls, and replacing board and batten siding with in-kind materials. Rehabilitation was not limited to the exterior of the building as interior treatments included the installation of new floors, strengthening roof joists, restoring windows, and installing stove hearths, chimneys, insulation, solar panels, dry wall, and trim.

In 2013, more work occurred to make the building habitable. A porch with steps was added on the west entrance, an ADA-accessible ramp to the east entrance, installation of a vault toilet and water well with hand pump, the emplacement of a solar battery tank storage shed, and wood shed. In addition, the BLM constructed a jack and rail fence around the perimeter of the area containing the 1905 house, 1883 cabin, chicken coop, and the newer improvements. New furniture, kitchen cabinets, wood stoves, electric lights, refrigerator, sink, and gas oven/stove were also added to the interior of the building.⁹⁰

These efforts will allow the Henneberry Homestead to continue to tell the homesteading story in the Beaverhead Valley. The buildings remain some of the best-preserved examples of early homesteading activities that remain on public lands in Beaverhead County. The buildings and the landscape remain little changed since their early years of use.

⁸⁷ Buy-Sell Agreement, 24 May 1955, between John H. Ney, Mary E. Ney, Ambrose F. Henneberry, and Daniel E. Henneberry (sellers) and James J. Rebich and Edward R. Rebich (buyers), Box 2 FF12, *Deutsch Collection 1855-1989*, on file at Butte Silver Bow Archives

⁸⁸ Edward R. Rebich, *Montana Cowboy-My Life Around the World* (Dillon, MT: Unconventional Press, 1995), pp 33.

⁸⁹ Tom Rice, personal communication to Shannon Gilbert July 2009.

⁹⁰ The public was able to rent the house in October 2013 and today it's available on Recreation.gov for a maximum stay of 4 nights. The public rental is popular among hunting and fishing enthusiasts being on the Beaverhead River and is frequently booked.

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Summary

Much attention goes to the early pioneers who first settled in an area. People like William's father, Michael B. Henneberry, who after his adventure building the "Great Beaverhead Wagon Road" continued to make his mark in the cattle business. Less attention is generally focused on the second generation, as noted by Liza Nicholas.⁹¹ Nicholas accedes that historians and novelists focus less on the second generation as their lives tend to lack the adventure and the degree of "glamor" associated with those who preceded them. However, the second generation also played an important role in settlement of rural areas and the maturing of the West, though without the attached notoriety of their forbearers.⁹² William's homestead and his chosen occupation of cattle raising required hard work and long hours. Likely at times, what "glamour," there was, if any, of such a life was lost on William; however, his efforts to build a home for himself, and later his family, live on in the resources of the Henneberry Homestead. Similar to William, the call of ranching continued for Mary and her second husband, John Ney. Their commitment and continued occupation of the homestead likely resulted in the buildings and resources that remain to be eventually acquired by the Bureau of Land Management. Through the management of the property by the BLM, the William F. Henneberry Homestead continues to impart the story of not only the property, but the people who occupied it.

Architectural Significance

Three of the buildings at the William F. Henneberry Homestead stand as very good examples of late 1800 and early 1900 vernacular architecture. Though vernacular architecture tends to be utilitarian in focus, there is often no denying the impression a well-constructed building in the vernacular style can make.

Defined as "composed of everyday forms, often made with readily available materials for functional application, by local, usually anonymous builders, who respond to traditionally mandated or locally adapted formulas" (Heath, xvii, xix), Kingston Heath further elaborates that vernacular architecture:

. . . is all around us, and the very familiarity of a log cabin, false front, school house, a laborer's four square house encourages us to take it for granted as nothing special. But what is common to a local, may be unfamiliar to an outsider; and whether desirable or not, that characteristically familiar form (as well as other manifestations of a culture) may in many instances be the most reliable record of who and what we are simply because of its nonself-conscious, all too familiar presence. What form the structures take, why those forms are there, and how they got there often hold the story of settlement, land use, the level of technology

⁹¹ Liza Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations" (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1990), pp. iv.

⁹² Liza Nicholas, "Ranching in Beaverhead County, 1863-1960, Transition Through Three Generations" (M.A. Thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 1990), pgs. lii and iv.

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available, the regional preference of materials, the projected values of its people, and the patterns of economic growth and stagnation.⁹³

The three main buildings at the Henneberry Homestead, the original homestead cabin, the 1905 residence, and the extremely solidly-constructed coop, reflect the intentions of William F. Henneberry to construct functional buildings that would stand for a great length of time, further exemplified by the dovetail notching. The buildings are constructed from locally available materials, and in the case of the coop, represent the use of a material, railroad ties, for which it was not intended; however, because of this, the coop stands as likely the sturdiest of the remaining buildings on the property, a boast difficult to make based on the rugged construction of the original cabin and 1905 residence.

The standing historic buildings represent the two earliest phases of the homestead. The 1883 cabin stands as the original house occupied by William, and later William and Mary, prior to the birth of their first son, Ambrose. A cabin, usually small in size, often represented the initial dwelling on a Montana homestead. The requirement by the General Land Office that the patentee show proof of residence and improvements to a homestead often resulted early on of the construction of a small building that indicated improvements occurred. Upon Ambrose's introduction to the family, room requirements increased dramatically, resulting in the construction of the 1905 residence. Unfortunately, little information exists regarding the construction dates of the other buildings, now referred to as "sites" in this nomination, that once stood on the property. Future examinations of the cultural material scatters and dumps however, could likely yield information regarding their temporal affiliation.

⁹³ Kingston Heath, "Striving for Permanence on the Western Frontier: Vernacular Architecture as Cultural Informant in Southwestern Montana" (PhD diss., Brown University, American Civilization Department, 1985), pgs. xvii, xix, xx.

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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The Dillon Tribune

31 January 1919
8 April 1921
12 April 1912
24 April 1928
18 April 1930
12 December 1940
6 March 1968
5 February 1969
12 October 1973
15 February 1983

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William F. Henneberry Homestead

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☒ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Bureau of Land Management, Dillon, MT

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 45.07982	Longitude: -112.79263
2. Latitude: 45.07958	Longitude: -112.78835
3. Latitude: 45.07792	Longitude: -112.78767
4. Latitude: 45.07559	Longitude: -112.79080
5. Latitude: 45.07559	Longitude: -112.79146
6. Latitude: 45.07718	Longitude: -112.79239

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon on the USGS 7.5' topographic map named Dalys, Montana (1960), whose vertices are marked by UTM reference points. It is located on a rise in the floodplain on the west side of the Beaverhead River in the SE ¼ of Section 2, Township 9S Range 10W.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house, cabin, chicken coop, features remains, farm machinery, trash dumps, modern features, and adjacent area that historically was part of the Henneberry Homestead. The Beaverhead River delineates the southern and eastern boundaries.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Shannon Gilbert
organization: Bureau of Land Management, Dillon Field Office
street & number: 1005 Selway Drive
city or town: Dillon state: MT zip code: 59725
e-mail sgilbert@blm.gov
telephone: (406) 683-8029
date: February 2019

and:

name/title: John Boughton
organization: MT SHPO
street & number: 1301 East Lockey, Helena, MT 59620
city or town: Helena state: MT zip code: 59620
e-mail jboughton@mt.gov
telephone: (406) 444-3647
date: February 2019

Additional Documentation

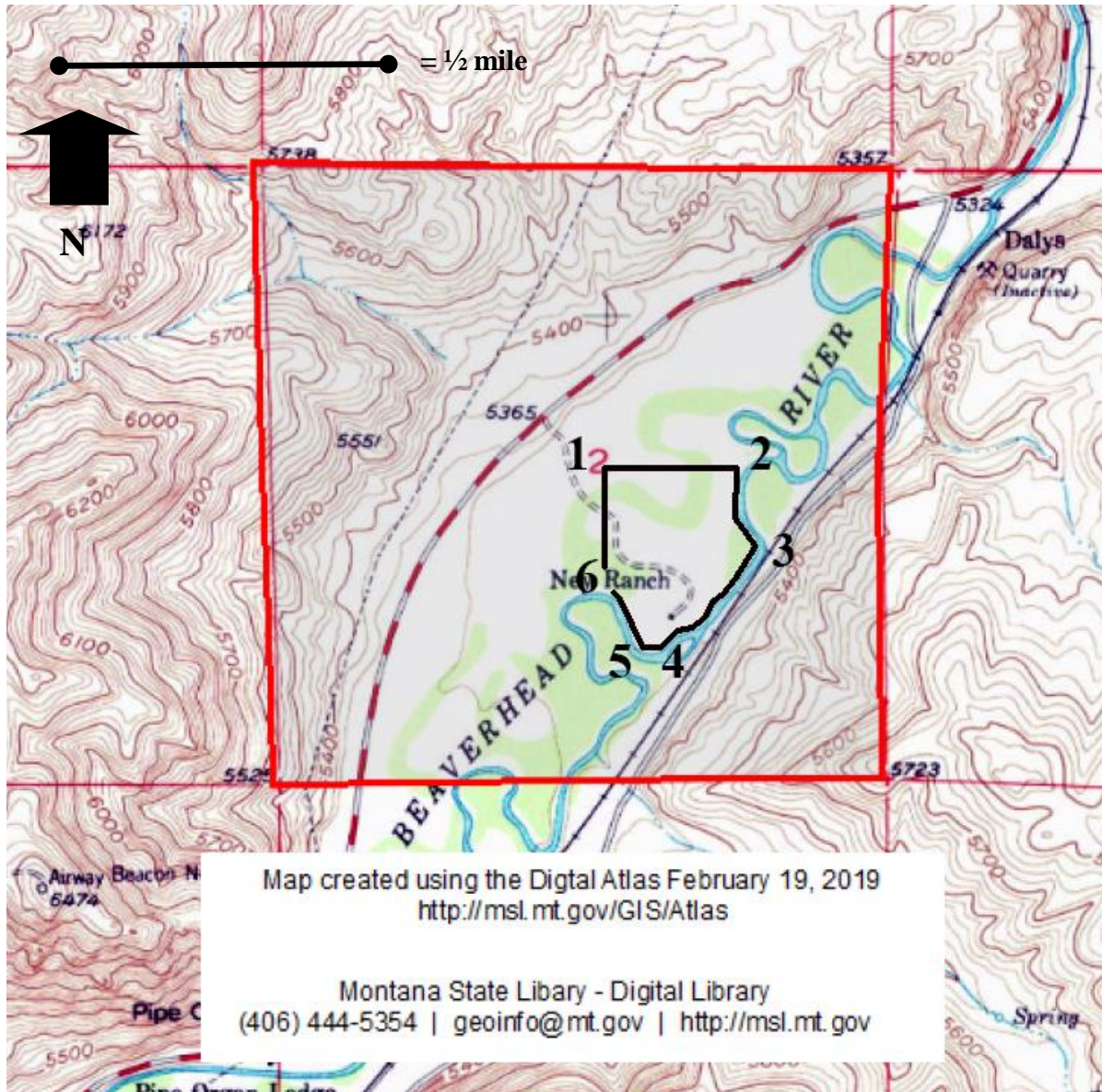
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Maps



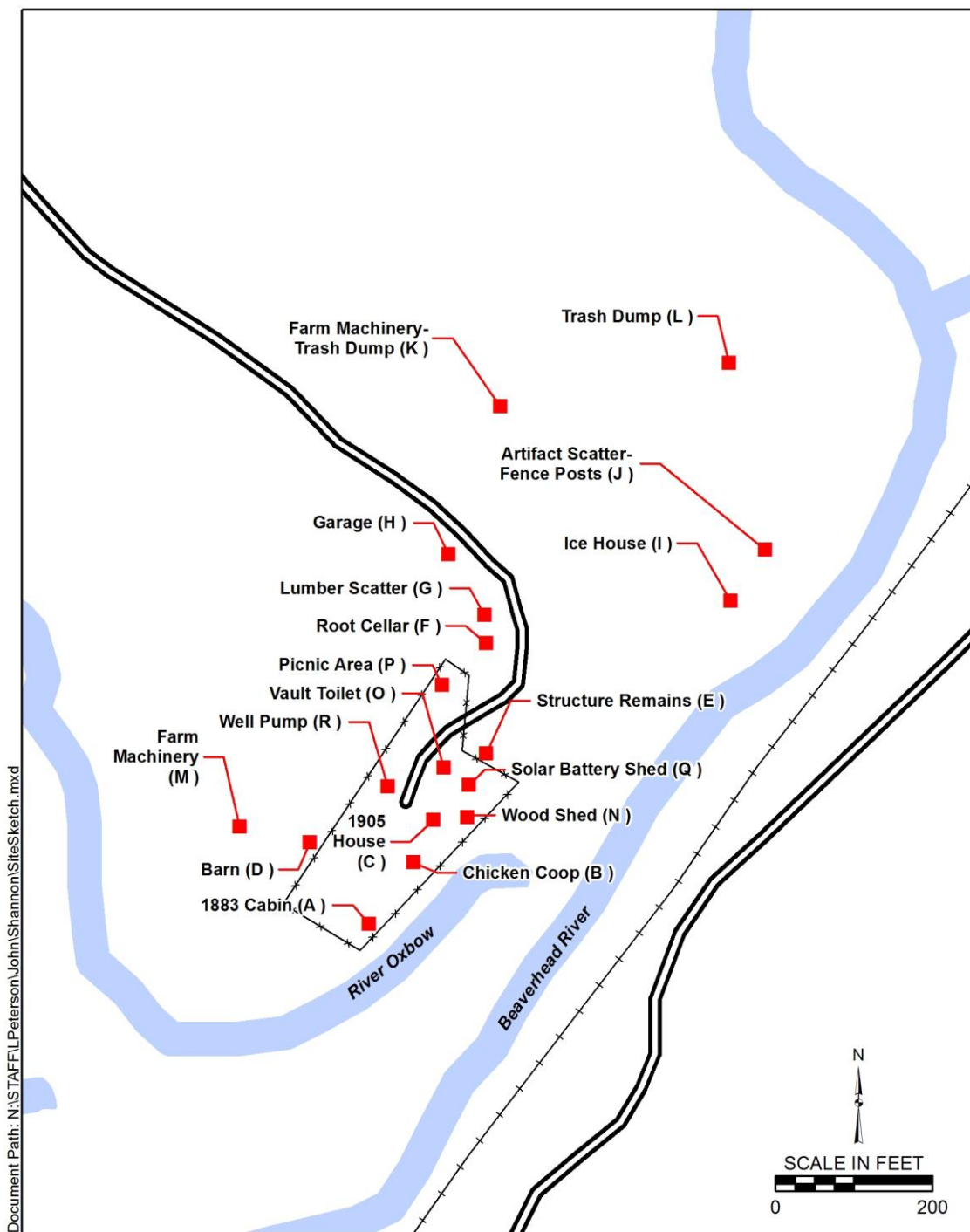
Location of William F. Henneberry Homestead. Found on the Dalys, Montana (1960) 7.5' topographic map. SE ¼ of Section 2, Township 9S Range 10W.

William F. Henneberry Homestead

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Document Path: N:\STAFF\LPeterson\John\Shannon\SiteSketch.mxd

Legend

- Feature
- *—*— Fenceline
- +—+— Railroad
- == Dirt Road

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Additional Documentation—Historic Photographs



William F. Henneberry and Mary Elizabeth Mooney, Wedding Photo, 1899.

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Henneberry Family Photo (circa 1899), Top row (L to R) Michael A., Ella, William F. and Margaret. Bottom row (L to R) Michael B, Mae, Margaret

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Victor Henneberry, Hugh (unidentified boy), Daniel Henneberry, and Ambrose Henneberry
(circa 1915)

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Mary Henneberry on horse in plowed field (circa 1900)

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Mary and William F. Henneberry plowing field (circa 1900)

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Mary Mooney Henneberry Ney and John Ney (circa 1932)

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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National Register Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: William F. Henneberry Homestead

City or Vicinity: Dillon Vicinity

County: Beaverhead

State: MT

Photographer: Shannon Gilbert, Mark Sant

Date Photographed: 2017, 2018, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

- Photo 0001. Overview of the William F. Henneberry Homestead (2010). View to northwest.
- Photo 0002. Overview of the William F. Henneberry Homestead (2018). View to west.
- Photo 0003. 1905 House (C), south and west elevations. View to northeast.
- Photo 0004. 1905 House (C), north and west elevations. View to southeast.
- Photo 0005. 1905 House (C), south and east elevations. View to northwest.
- Photo 0006. 1905 House (C), east elevation. View to west.
- Photo 0007. 1905 House (C), notching detail at north central corner. View to southeast.
- Photo 0008. 1883 Cabin (A), south and east elevations, View to northwest.
- Photo 0009. 1883 Cabin (A), north and west elevations. View to southeast.
- Photo 0010. Chicken Coop (B), east elevation. View to west.
- Photo 0011. Chicken Coop (B), west elevation. View to east.
- Photo 0012. Possible Barn (D), north and east elevations. View to southwest.
- Photo 0013. Possible Structure (E). View to southwest.
- Photo 0014. Possible Root Cellar (F). View to south.
- Photo 0015. Possible Garage (H). View to west.
- Photo 0016. Possible Ice House (I). View to north.
- Photo 0017. Lumber Scatter (G). View to west.
- Photo 0018. Artifact Scatter/Fence Posts (J). View to east.
- Photo 0019. Artifact Scatter/Fence Posts (J). View to east.
- Photo 0020. Farm Machinery/Trash Dump (K). View to east.
- Photo 0021. Trash Dump (L). View to north.
- Photo 0022. Farm Machinery (M). View to south.
- Photo 0023. Overview of Heneberry House Recreation Site view to southeast.
- Photo 0024. Vault Toilet. View to west.

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- Photo 0025. Well and Pump. View to west.
Photo 0026. Solar Battery Bank House.
Photo 0027. Wood Shed. View to east.
Photo 0028. Wood Shed with Solar Panels. View to north.



Photo 0001. Overview of the William F. William F. Henneberry Homestead (2010). View to northwest.

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Photo 0002. Overview of the William F. Henneberry Homestead (2018). View to west.

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Photo 0003. 1905 House (C), south and west elevations. View to northeast.

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Photo 0004. 1905 House (C), north and west elevations. View to southeast.

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Photo 0005. 1905 House (C), south and east elevations. View to northwest.

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Photo 0006. 1905 House (C), east elevation. View to west.

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Photo 0007. 1905 House (C), notching detail at north central corner. View to southeast.

William F. Henneberry Homestead
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Photo 0008. 1883 Cabin (A), south and east elevations, View to northwest.

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Photo 0009. 1883 Cabin (A), north and west elevations. View to southeast.

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Photo 0010. Chicken Coop (B), east elevation. View to west.

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Photo 0011. Chicken Coop (B), west elevation. View to east.

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Photo 0012. Possible Barn (D), north and east elevations. View to southwest.

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Photo 0013. Possible Structure (E). View to southwest.

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Photo 0014. Possible Root Cellar (F). View to south.

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Photo 0015. Garage (H). View to west.

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Photo 0016. Ice House (I). View to north.

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Photo 0017. Lumber Scatter (G). View to west.

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Photo 0018. Artifact Scatter/Fence Posts (J). View to east.

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Photo 0019. Artifact Scatter/Fence Posts (J). View to east.

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Photo 0020. Farm Machinery/Trash Dump (K). View to east.

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Photo 0021. Trash Dump (L). View to north.

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Photo 0022. Farm Machinery (M). View to south.

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Photo 0023. Overview of William F. Henneberry Homestead Recreation Site view to southeast.

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Photo 0024. Vault Toilet. View to west.

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Photo 0025. Well and Pump. View to west.

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Photo 0026. Solar Battery Bank House. View to north.

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Photo 0027. Wood Shed. View to east.

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Photo 0028. Wood Shed with Solar Panels. View to north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.